

## Supplementary Information

### Switching Charge Transfer Characteristics of Quaterthiophene from p-type to n-type via Interactions with Carbon Nanotube

Ankita Joshi and C.N. Ramachandran\*

Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttarakhand,  
India-247667

\*e-mail: ramcnfcy@iitr.ac.in

#### Calculation of Charge Transport Parameters

The transfer integral for an electron ( $t_-$ ) can be calculated from the energies of LUMO and LUMO+1,

$$t_- = \frac{E_{LUMO+1} - E_{LUMO}}{2}$$

(1)

and that for a hole ( $t_+$ ) can be determined from the energies of HOMO and HOMO-1,

$$t_+ = \frac{E_{HOMO} - E_{HOMO-1}}{2}$$

(2)

The reorganization energy for any charged species (hole/electron) is given by,

$(E_{\text{charged species}} - E^\circ_{\text{charged species}}) + (E_{\text{neutral geometry obtained from the charged species}} - E^\circ_{\text{neutral geometry}})$ , where  $E$  is the energy of unoptimized and  $E^\circ$  is the energy of optimized species.

The rate of charge transfer ( $k$ ) is calculated based on Marcus theory,

$$k = \frac{4\pi^2}{h} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi k_B T}} t^2 e^{-\lambda/k_B T}$$

(3)

where,  $h$  is the Planck's constant,  $T$  is the room temperature (298 K) and  $k_B$  is the Boltzmann constant.

The diffusion coefficient  $D$  is given by

$$D = \frac{kL^2}{2}$$

(4)

where  $L$  is the nearest center-to-center distance

The Einstein relation for the mobility of charge carriers ( $\mu$ ) is given by,

$$\mu = \frac{eD}{k_B T} \quad (5)$$

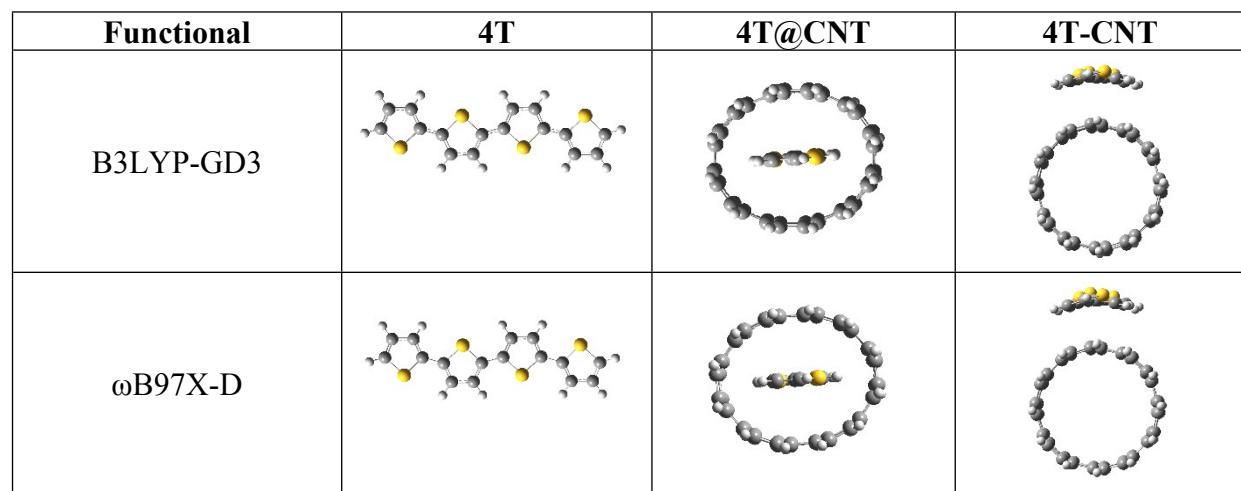


Figure S1. Optimized geometries of **4T**, **4T@CNT** and **4T-CNT** obtained at B3LYP-GD3 and  $\omega$ B97X-D levels.

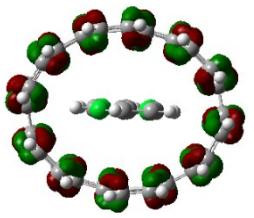
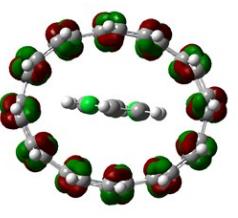
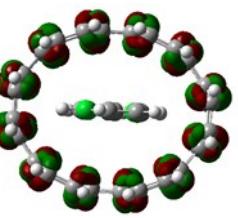
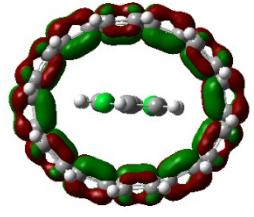
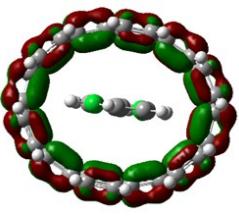
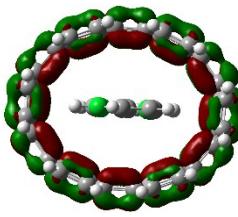
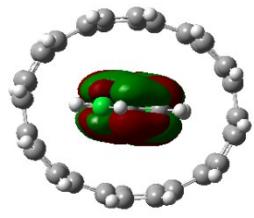
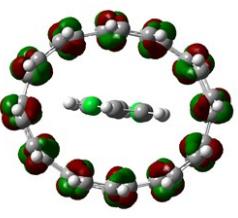
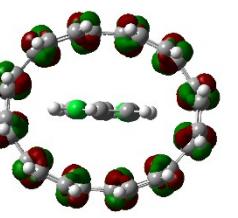
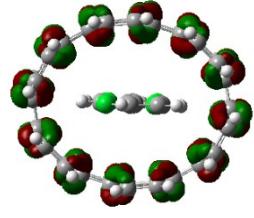
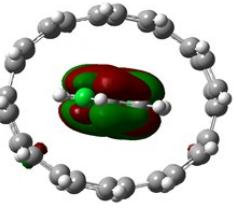
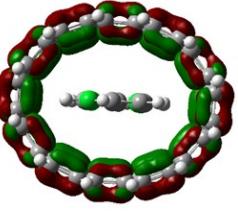
B97-D	B3LYP-GD3	$\omega$ B97X-D
		
$E_{LUMO+1} = -2.93 \text{ eV}$	$E_{LUMO+1} = -2.60 \text{ eV}$	$E_{LUMO+1} = -1.42 \text{ eV}$
		
$E_{LUMO} = -3.11 \text{ eV}$	$E_{LUMO} = -2.79 \text{ eV}$	$E_{LUMO} = -1.66 \text{ eV}$
		
$E_{HOMO} = -3.76 \text{ eV}$	$E_{HOMO} = -4.29 \text{ eV}$	$E_{HOMO} = -5.64 \text{ eV}$
		
$E_{HOMO-1} = -3.91 \text{ eV}$	$E_{HOMO-1} = -4.44 \text{ eV}$	$E_{HOMO-1} = -5.86 \text{ eV}$

Figure S2. Selected molecular orbitals and the corresponding energy for **4T@CNT** obtained at different levels.

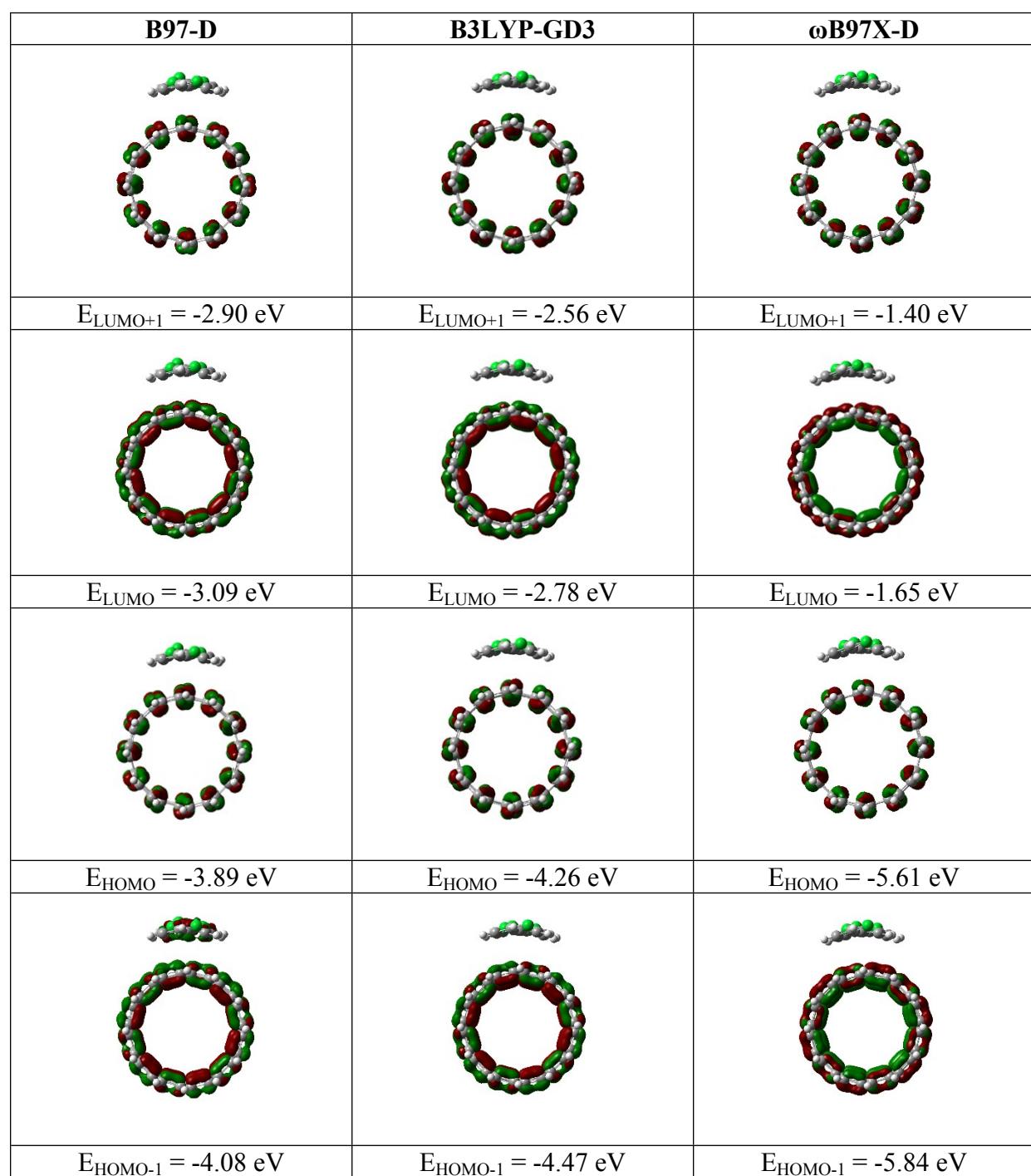


Figure S3. Selected molecular orbitals and the corresponding energy for **4T-CNT** obtained at different levels.

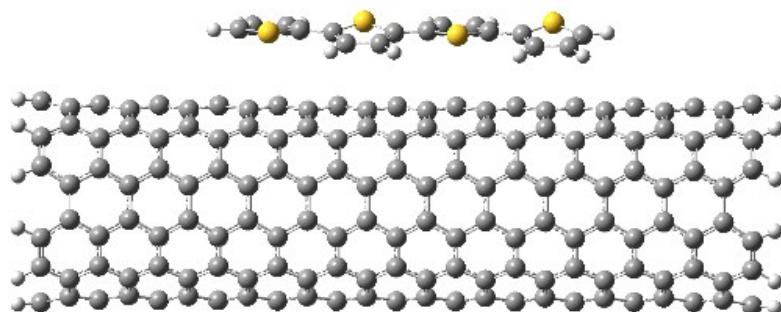


Figure S4. Optimized geometry of the exohedral complex of **long CNT** with **4T** obtained at B3LYP-GD3 level.

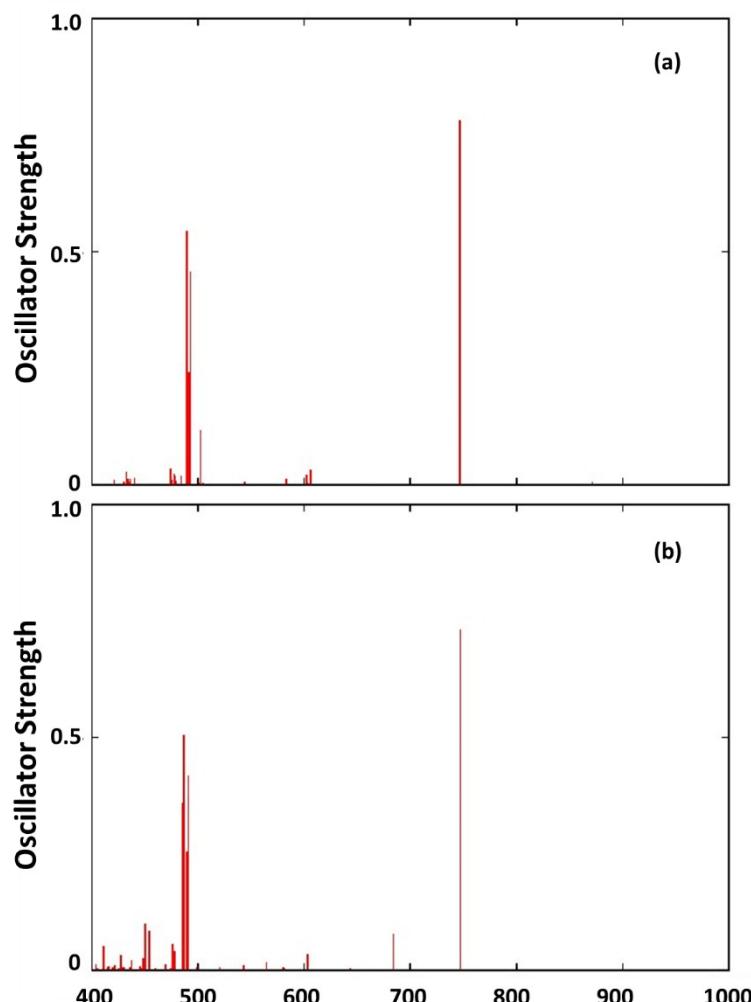


Figure S5. Simulated absorption spectra of (a) 4T@(7,7)CNT and (b) 4T-(7,7)CNT at B3LYP-GD3/6-31G(d,p) level.

Table S1. Calculated values of ionization energy (IE), electron affinity (EA), energy gap between HOMO and LUMO ( $\Delta E_{H-L}$ ) for **4T**, CNT and their complexes at different levels. All values are in eV.

Complex	Functional	VIE	AIE	VEA	AEA	$\Delta E_{H-L}$
4T	B97-D	6.01	5.89	-0.72	-0.82	1.87
	B3LYP-GD3	6.33	6.13	-0.59	-0.77	3.15 (3.13 <sup>a</sup> )
	$\omega$ B97X-D	6.86	6.49	-0.21	-0.56	6.93
(6,6)CNT <sup>b</sup>	B97-D	4.93	4.90	-2.15	-2.17	0.80
	B3LYP-GD3	5.06	5.03	-2.06	-2.09	1.47
	$\omega$ B97X-D	5.50	5.43	-1.83	-1.90	3.97
4T@CNT	B97-D	— <sup>c</sup>	— <sup>c</sup>	-2.13	-2.15	0.64
	B3LYP-GD3	5.03	5.01	-2.04	-2.07	1.50
	$\omega$ B97X-D	5.48	5.43	-1.81	-1.87	3.98
4T-CNT	B97-D	4.86	4.83	-2.13	-2.15	0.80
	B3LYP-GD3	5.01	4.97	-2.04	-2.07	1.45
	$\omega$ B97X-D	5.45	5.37	-1.81	-1.88	3.96

<sup>a</sup>Ref. [48]

<sup>b</sup>Ref. [42-44]

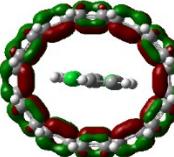
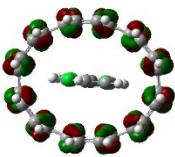
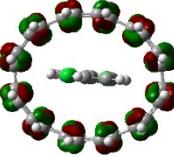
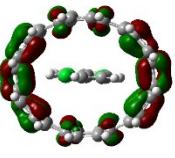
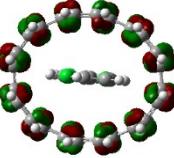
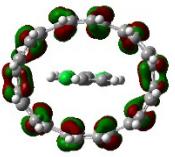
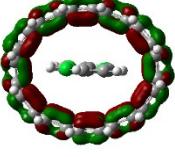
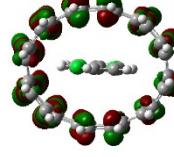
<sup>c</sup>Convergence criteria not met.

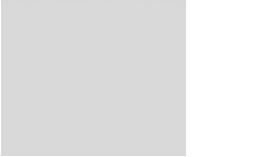
Table S2. Calculated values of maximum absorption wavelength ( $\lambda_{max}$ ), oscillator strength (f) and light-harvesting efficiency (LHE) for **4T** at different levels.

Functional	$\lambda_{\max}$ (nm)	f	LHE (%)
B97-D	490	1.14	93
B3LYP-GD3	423 (436) <sup>a</sup>	1.19	94
$\omega$ B97X-D	344	1.20	94

<sup>a</sup>Ref. [59]

Table S3. The absorption wavelength, oscillator strength, orbital contribution and molecular orbitals involved in the transition of the complex **4T@CNT** obtained at B3LYP-GD3/6-31G(d,p) level.

Wavelength (nm)	Oscillator strength	Orbital contribution (%)	Molecular orbitals involved	
738	0.76	48		
		47		
473	0.27	22		
		20		
468	0.05	67		
		35		

463	0.05		HOMO-2	LUMO+9
	42			 LUMO+10

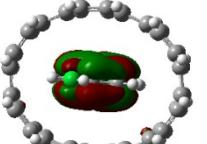
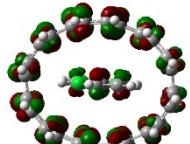
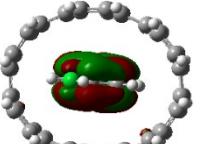
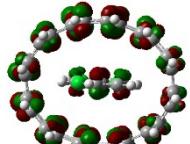
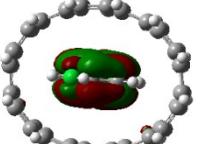
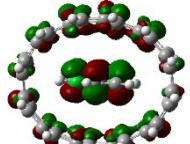
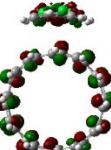
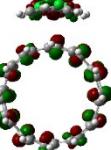
458	0.19	25	 HOMO-1	 LUMO+14
453	0.16	46	 HOMO-1	 LUMO+14
445	0.10	54	 HOMO-1	 LUMO+15

Table S4. The absorption wavelength, oscillator strength, orbital contribution and molecular orbitals involved in the transition of the complex **4T-CNT** obtained at B3LYP-GD3/6-31G(d,p) level.

<b>Wavelength (nm)</b>	<b>Oscillator strength</b>	<b>Orbital contribution (%)</b>	<b>Molecular orbitals involved</b>	
731	0.68	44		
		42		
685	0.17	87		
464	0.24	61		
462	0.26	50		
460	0.32	26		
459	0.31	34		

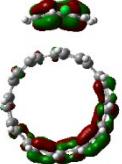
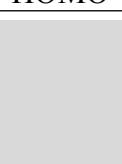
448	0.07	30		LUMO
		19		LUMO
446	0.14	35		LUMO+5
445	0.09	24		LUMO+5
		52		LUMO+12
439	0.05	19		LUMO+14

Table S5. Calculated values of transfer integral ( $t$ ), internal reorganization energy ( $\lambda$ ), rate constant ( $k$ ) and carrier mobility ( $\mu$ ) for the complexes at different distance between centres of **4T** and **CNT** ( $d_{c-c}$ ) obtained at B3LYP-GD3/6-31G(d,p) level.

Complex	$d_{c-c}$ (Å)	$\lambda^+$ (meV)	$\lambda^-$ (meV)	$t^+$ (meV)	$t^-$ (meV)	$k^+(s^{-1})$	$k^-(s^{-1})$	$\mu^+(cm^2 V^{-1}s^{-1})$	$\mu^-(cm^2 V^{-1}s^{-1})$
4T@(7,7)CNT	4.29	59	52	60	67	$0.24 \times 10^{14}$	$0.51 \times 10^{14}$	0.86	1.83
4T-(7,7)CNT	3.31	63	58	57	63	$0.20 \times 10^{14}$	$0.29 \times 10^{14}$	0.42	0.62